BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Yukon Employment Annual Review 2009

This report contains annual information derived from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey. It serves as a comprehensive data addition to the Yukon Bureau of Statistics' monthly 'Yukon Employment Report'.

In Yukon, from 1999 to 2003, the annual population, labour force, employed and unemployed all remained relatively stable. From 2003 to 2004, the population, labour force and employed numbers all rose, while the unemployment rate fell almost four percentage points. 2004 through 2008 saw all labour force characteristics hold reasonably steady.

The employment situation in Yukon declined somewhat in 2009. The annual number of employed workers in Yukon was 16,500, which is a decrease of 600 compared to 2008. The annual number of unemployed workers was 1,200, which is an increase of 300 compared to 2008. These figures equate to an increase of 1.8 percentage points in the annual unemployment rate, from 5.0% in 2008 to 6.8% in 2009. Yukon's 2009 unemployment rate was 1.5 percentage points lower than the national average and ranked fifth lowest among other Canadian jurisdictions.

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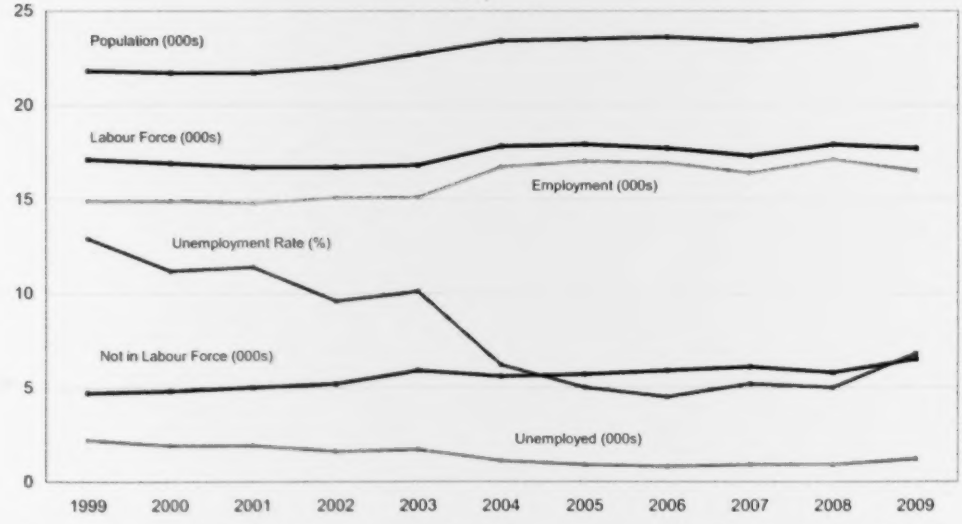
Labour Force 15+ Characteristics



The annual unemployment rate for Yukon over the last 10 years has been more volatile. In 1999, the rate was 12.9% before seeing a decreasing trend through to 2006, levelling off around 5.0% for the following two years and then increasing slightly to 6.8% in 2009.

Labour Force Characteristics by Occupation, 2009

	Labour Force	Employed
Total, all occupations	**17,700**	**16,500**
Management occupations	**1,800**	**1,700**
Senior management occupations	..	..
Other management occupations	1,600	1,600
Business, finance and administrative occupations	**3,200**	**3,000**
Professional occupations in business and finance	300	300
Financial, secretarial and administrative occupations	1,000	1,000
Clerical occupations, including supervisors	1,800	1,700
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	**1,200**	**1,200**
Health occupations	**1,000**	**1,000**
Professional occupations in health, nurse supervisors and registered nurses	600	600
Technical, assisting and related occupations in health	400	400
Occupations in social science, education, government service and religion	**2,300**	**2,200**
Occupations in social science, government service and religion	1,500	1,400
Teachers and professors	800	800
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	**500**	**500**
Sales and service occupations	**3,700**	**3,400**
Wholesale, technical, insurance, real estate sales specialists, and retail, wholesale and grain buyers	200	200
Retail salespersons, sales clerks, cashiers, including retail trade supervisors	800	700
Chefs and cooks, and occupations in food and beverage service, including supervisors	600	500
Occupation in protective services	300	300
Childcare and home support workers	200	200
Sales and service occupations n.e.c., including occupations in travel and accommodation, attendants in recreation and sport as well as supervisors	1,700	1,500
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	**3,300**	**3,000**
Contractors and supervisors in trades and transportation	300	300
Construction trades	700	600
Other trades occupations	1,100	1,000
Transport and equipment operators	900	800
Trades helpers, construction, and transportation labourers and related occupations	400	400
Occupations unique to primary industry	**400**	**300**
Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities	**200**	**..**
Machine operators and assemblers in manufacturing, including supervisors	..	..
Labourer in processing, manufacturing and utilities	..	..
Unclassified occupations	**300**	**..**

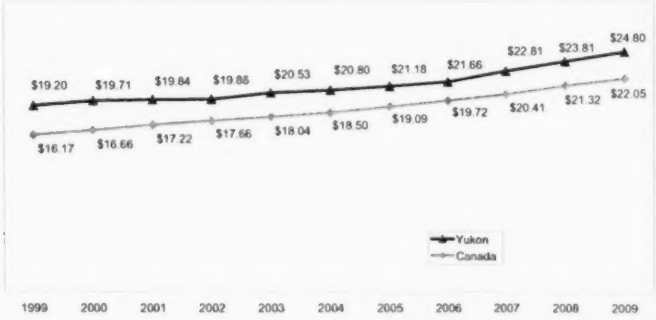
.. = data suppressed for confidentiality.

Note: Those unemployed persons who have never worked before, and those persons who last worked more than 1 year ago make up the "unclassified" category in this table.

Average Hourly Wage Rate
(does not include self-employed workers)

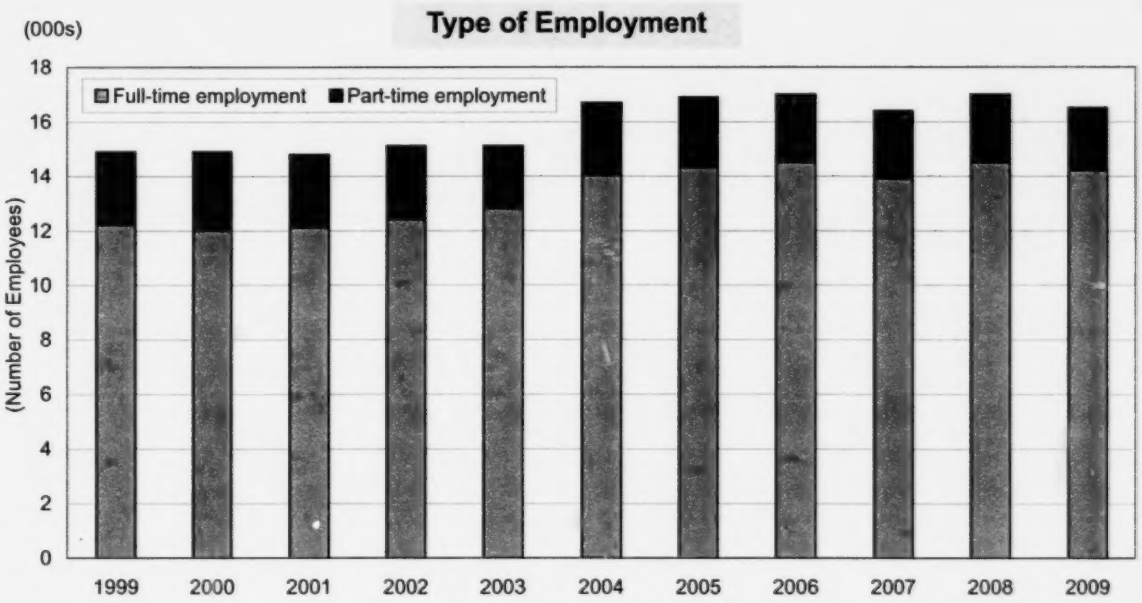
Yukon's annual hourly wage rate was $24.80 in 2009. This is an increase of $3.86, or 18.4%, compared to the average for the 10 year period of 1999 to 2008.

Similiarly, Canada's hourly wage rate was $22.05 in 2009, an increase of $3.57, or 19.3%, compared to the previous 10 year average.

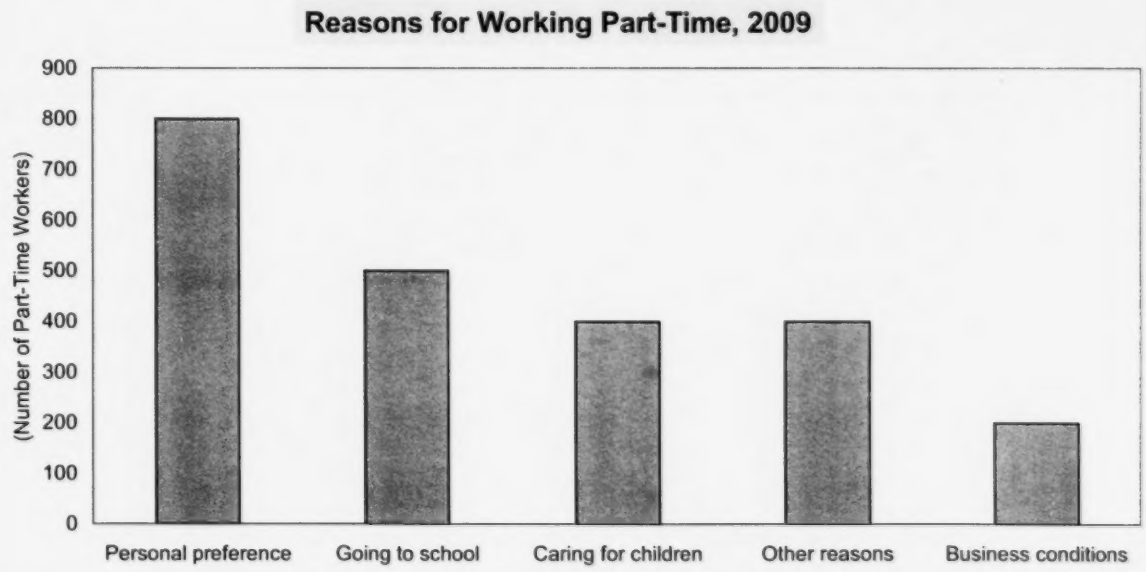


Number of Employees and Average Hourly Wage Rate by Occupation and Age Groups, 2009

Main Job (Full-Time and Part-time Employees)		Age Groups 15 +	15-24	25-54	55+
Total, all occupations	**Number of Employees**	**14,400**	**2,200**	**9,600**	**2,600**
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	**24.80**	**16.27**	**26.12**	**27.18**
Management occupations	**Number of Employees**	**1,300**	**..**	**1,100**	**200**
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	**34.80**	**..**	**33.92**	**..**
Senior management occupations	Number of Employees	..	..	..	..
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	..	..	..	..
Other management occupations	Number of Employees	1,100	..	1,000	200
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	34.71	..	34.24	..
Business, finance and administrative occupations	**Number of Employees**	**2,900**	**300**	**2,000**	**600**
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	**22.77**	**..**	**23.17**	**24.15**
Professional occupations in business and finance	Number of Employees	300	..	200	..
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	..	..	..	..
Financial, secretarial and administrative occupations	Number of Employees	900	..	700	..
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	23.48	..	23.62	..
Clerical occupations, including supervisors	Number of Employees	1,700	300	1,100	400
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	21.16	..	21.29	23.97
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	**Number of Employees**	**1,100**	**..**	**800**	**200**
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	**31.67**	**..**	**31.54**	**..**
Health occupations	**Number of Employees**	**900**	**..**	**700**	**..**
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	**31.42**	**..**	**31.19**	**..**
Professional occupations in health, nurse supervisors and registered nurses	Number of Employees	500	..	400	..
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	35.07	..	..	..
Technical, assisting and related occupations in health	Number of Employees	400	..	300	..
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	27.13	..	..	..
Occupations in social science, education, government service and religion	**Number of Employees**	**2,000**	**..**	**1,400**	**500**
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	**31.02**	**..**	**30.69**	**34.65**
Occupations in social science, government service and religion	Number of Employees	1,200	..	800	300
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	28.26	..	28.34	32.39
Teachers and professors	Number of Employees	800	..	500	300
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	35.49	..	34.57	..
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	**Number of Employees**	**300**	**..**	**200**	**..**
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**
Sales and service occupations	**Number of Employees**	**3,300**	**1,000**	**1,800**	**500**
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	**16.05**	**12.86**	**17.75**	**16.63**
Wholesale, technical, insurance, real estate sales specialists, and retail, wholesale and grain buyers	Number of Employees	200	..	..	..
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	..	..	..	..
Retail salespersons, sales clerks, cashiers, including retail trade supervisors	Number of Employees	700	200	400	..
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	14.27	..	15.85	..
Chefs and cooks, and occupations in food and beverage service, including supervisors	Number of Employees	500	300	200	..
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	14.59	..	..	..
Occupation in protective services	Number of Employees	300	..	200	..
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	..	..	..	..
Childcare and home support workers	Number of Employees	200	..	200	..
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	..	..	..	..
Sales and service occupations n.e.c., including occupations in travel and accommodation, attendants in recreation and sport as well as supervisors	Number of Employees	1,500	500	800	200
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	15.23	12.92	16.83	..
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	**Number of Employees**	**2,400**	**500**	**1,500**	**400**
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	**23.32**	**18.83**	**24.54**	**23.76**
Contractors and supervisors in trades and transportation	Number of Employees	..	..	..	..
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	..	..	..	..
Construction trades	Number of Employees	400	200	200	..
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	23.69	..	..	..
Other trades occupations	Number of Employees	900	..	600	200
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	24.33	..	26.06	..
Transport and equipment operators	Number of Employees	600	..	500	..
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	23.41	..	23.92	..
Trades helpers, construction, and transportation labourers and related occupations	Number of Employees	400	..	200	..
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	19.26	..	..	..
Occupations unique to primary industry	**Number of Employees**	**200**	**..**	**..**	**..**
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**
Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities	**Number of Employees**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**
Machine operators and assemblers in manufacturing, including supervisors	Number of Employees	..	..	..	..
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	..	..	..	..
Labourer in processing, manufacturing and utilities	Number of Employees	..	..	..	..
	Avg hourly wage rate ($)	..	..	..	..

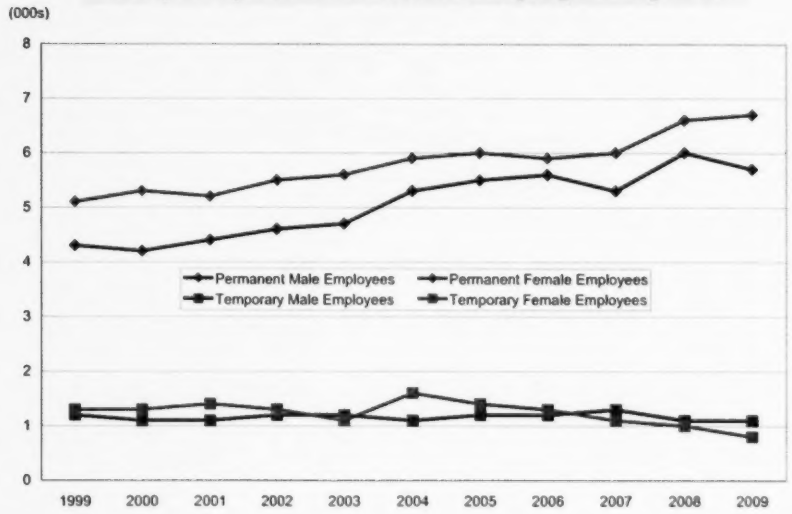


In 2009, there were 14,200 full-time workers and 2,300 part-time workers in Yukon. This indicates that 13.9% of all workers were part-time, whereas between 1999 and 2008, the percentage of part-time workers averaged 16.4%. In comparison, 19.1% of workers in Canada were part-time workers in 2009, slightly higher than the average percentage of part-time workers between 1999 and 2008 at 18.4%.



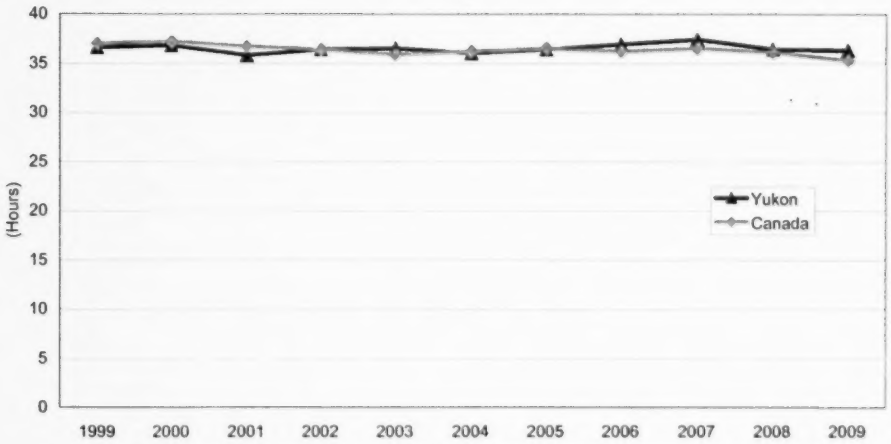
Of Yukon's 2,300 part-time workers in 2009 an average of: 34.8% stated personal preference as the main reason for working part-time; 21.7% were going to school; 17.4% were caring for children; 17.4% indicated other reasons (voluntary, own illness, family responsibilities, could not find full-time); 8.7% cited business conditions as the main reason they did not look for full-time work.

Temporary and Permanent Employees by Sex



In 2009, there were 14,400 Yukon employees of which 12,400 (86.1%) were permanent and 2,000 (13.9%) were temporary. Of those 12,400 permanent employees, 1,600 (12.9%) were aged 15 to 24 years of age, 8,500 (68.5%) aged 25-54 and 2,300 (18.5%) aged 55 and over. Of those 2,000 temporary employees, 600 (30.0%) were aged 15 to 24 years of age, 1,100 (55.0%) aged 25-54 and 300 (15.0%) aged 55 and over. Of those 12,400 permanent employees, 5,700 (46.0%) were male and 6,700 (54.0%) were female. Of those 2,000 temporary employees, 1,100 (55.0%) were male and 800 (40.0%) were female.

Average Actual Hours Worked

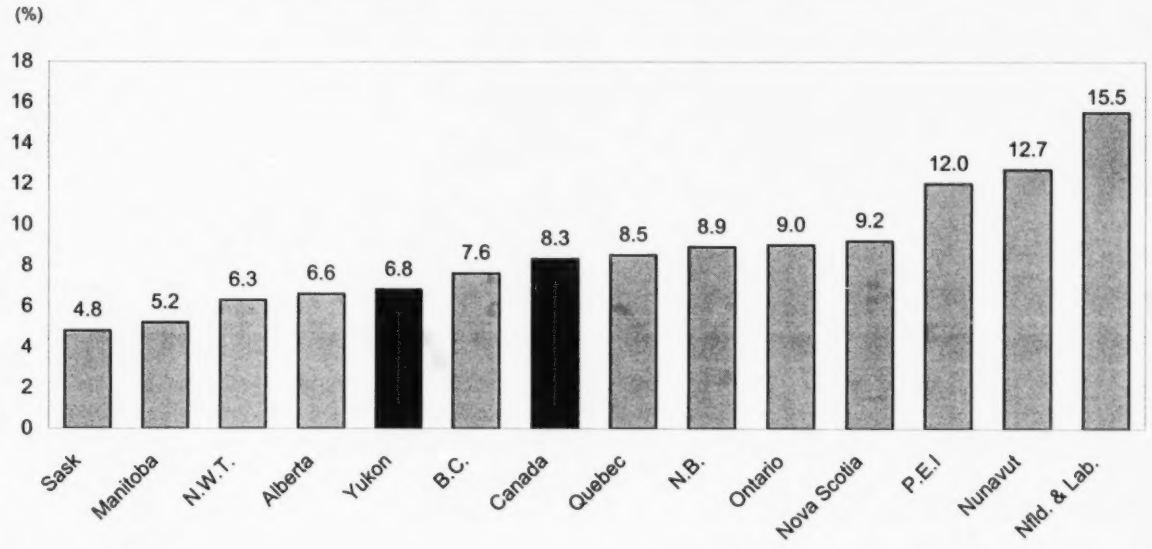


Note: Average actual hours worked is calculated by dividing the total actual hours worked at main job by the number of persons who were at work during the reference week.

In Yukon in 2009, the average actual hours worked was 36.3 hours per week. The *Contractors and supervisors in trades and transportation* occupations reported the highest average hours worked, at 56.5 hours per week. *Childcare and home support workers* reported the lowest average hours worked, at 26.5 hours per week.

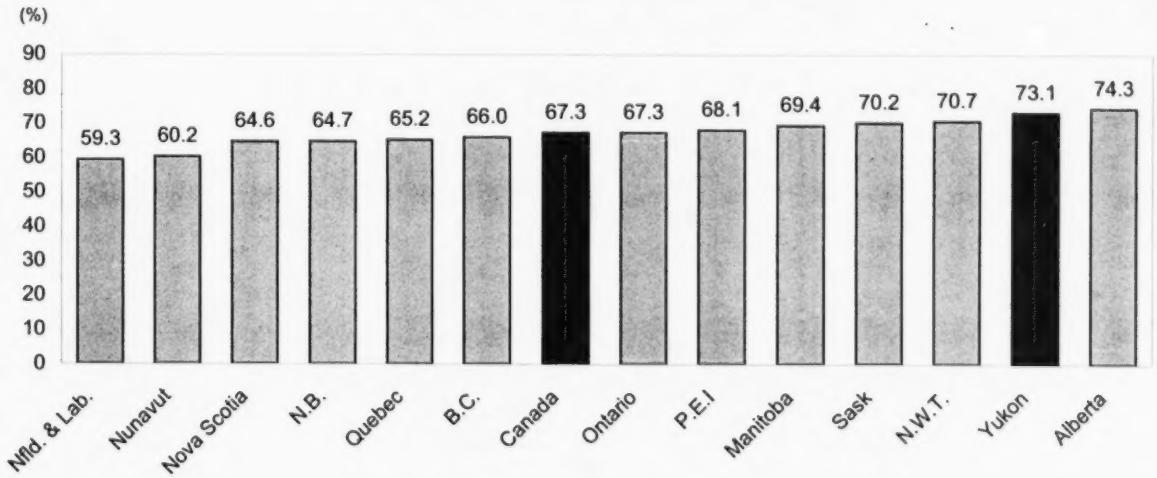
Just slightly lower than Yukon, Canada's average actual hours worked in 2009 was 35.3 hours per week. Canada's *Occupations unique to primary industry* reported the highest average hours worked, at 44.1 hours per week. *Retail salespersons, sales clerks, cashiers, including retail trade supervisors occupations* reported the lowest average hours worked, at 27.7 hours per week.

Unemployment Rate by Jurisdiction, 2009



Yukon's 2009 unemployment rate of 6.8% was the fifth lowest in Canada, marking the sixth consecutive year that Yukon's unemployment rate has been below the national rate. The average unemployment rate over the previous 10 years was 8.1% in Yukon and 6.9% in Canada.

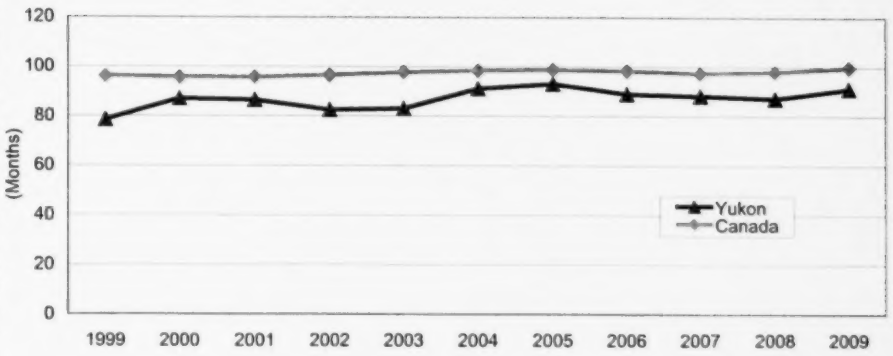
Participation Rate by Jurisdiction, 2009



In 2009, Yukon's participation rate was the second highest in Canada, at 73.1%. Yukon's participation rate over the ten year period of 1999 to 2008 has averaged 76.0%, consistently higher than almost all other Canadian provinces and territories. Canada's average participation rate over the same time period was 66.8%.

Note: Job tenure measures the number of consecutive months or years a person has worked for the current (or most recent) employer. The employee may have worked in one or more occupations or in one or more locations or businesses and still be considered to have continuous tenure if the employer has not changed. But if a person has worked for the same employer over different periods of time, job tenure measures the most recent period of uninterrupted work. A temporary layoff does not constitute an interruption.

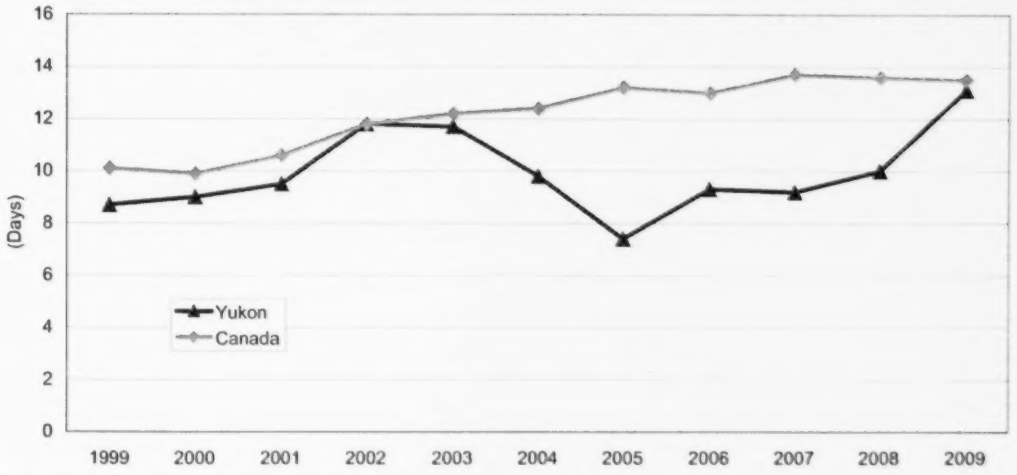
Average Job Tenure in Months



Canada's average job tenure has remained stable from 1999 to 2009, while Yukon's average job tenure has been more variable, rising from 78.4 months in 1999 to 93.0 months in 2005, then gradually declining to the 2008 average of 87.1 months. There has been a slight increase in Yukon's 2009 average job tenure, representing an increase of 4.0 months, or 4.6%, over 2008. In Canada in 2009, the average job tenure of a worker was 99.7 months, an increase of only 1.8 months, or 1.8%, over 2008.

In Yukon in 2009, the *Contractors and supervisors in trades and transportation* occupations reported the longest job tenure at 180.3 months. *Trades helpers, construction, and transportation labourers and related occupations* had the shortest average job tenure at 27.5 months.

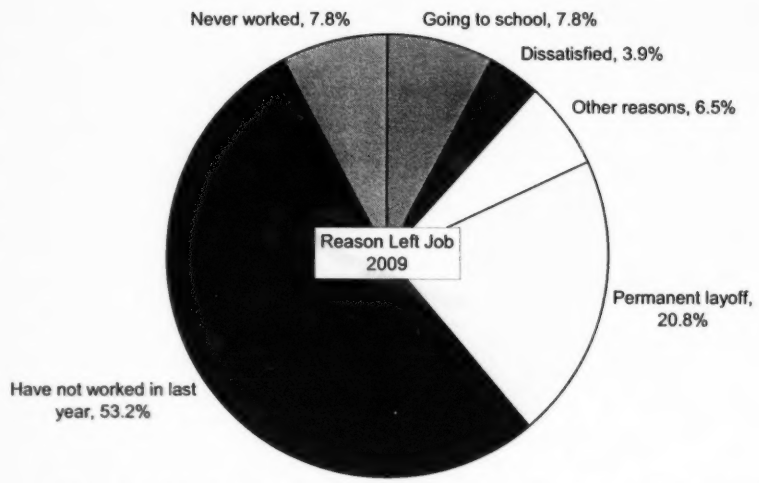
Average Annual Days Lost for Personal Reasons



Note: The estimated number of days lost per worker per year is calculated by pro-rating the time lost during the reference week for personal reasons over the whole year. These estimates apply only to full-time employees who are single job holders.

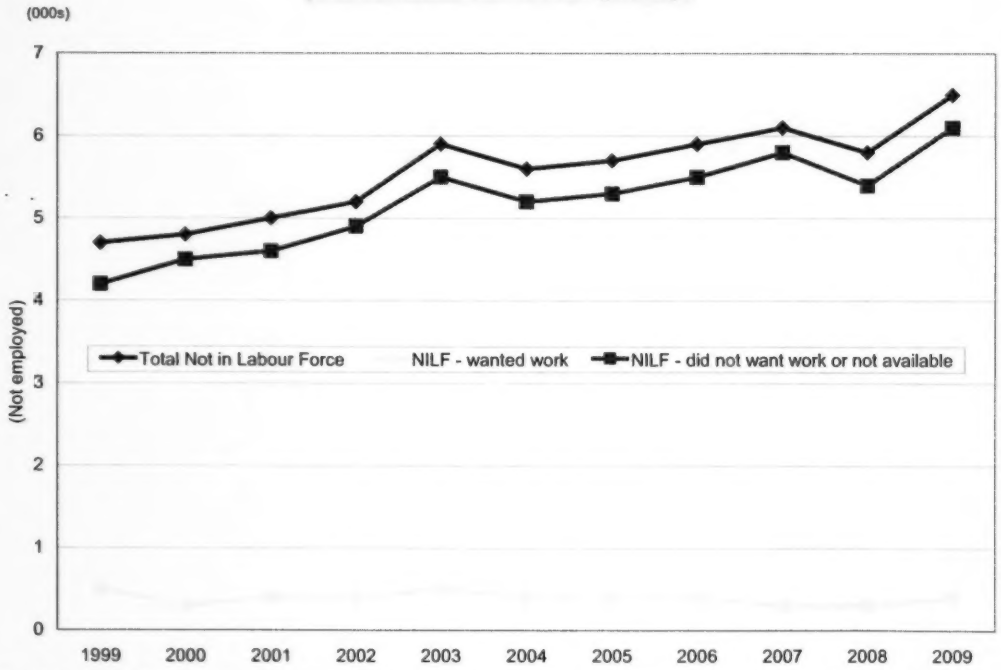
In Canada, an average of 13.5 days were lost per worker for personal reasons in 2009. In Yukon, an average of 13.1 days were lost per worker for personal reasons. The 2009 Yukon average is comprised of 7.0 days lost due to own illness or disability and 6.1 days lost to family responsibilities and maternity leave.

Reason Left Last Job (unemployed and not in labour force)



Of the 7,700 persons without a job in 2009 (whether unemployed or not in labour force), 4,700 had not worked in the last year or had never worked. Of those who had worked in the previous 12 months, 1,600 had lost their job being permanently laid off, 600 left to go school, 300 left citing dissatisfaction and the remaining 500 left for other reasons which include: own illness or disability, personal or family reasons, retired, etc.

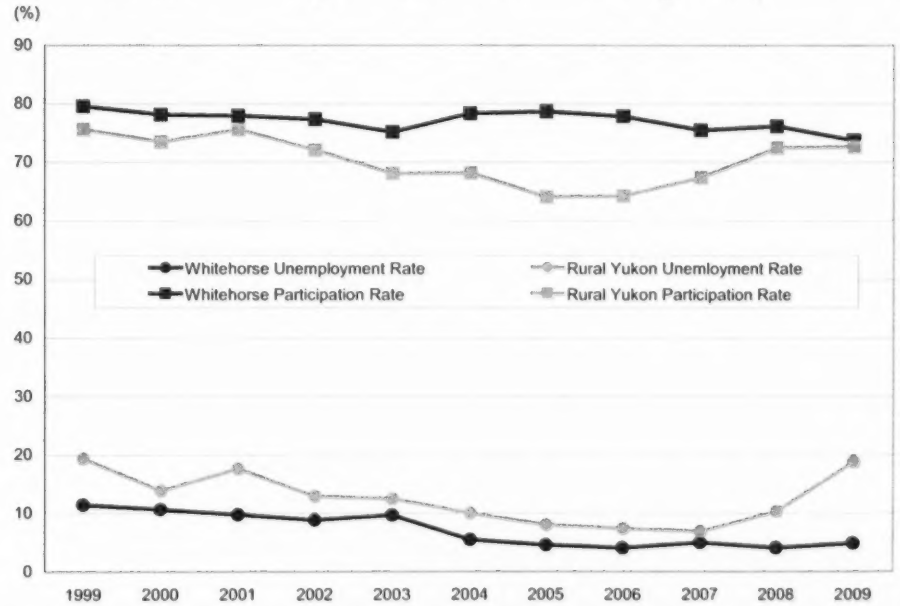
Not in Labour Force (NILF)



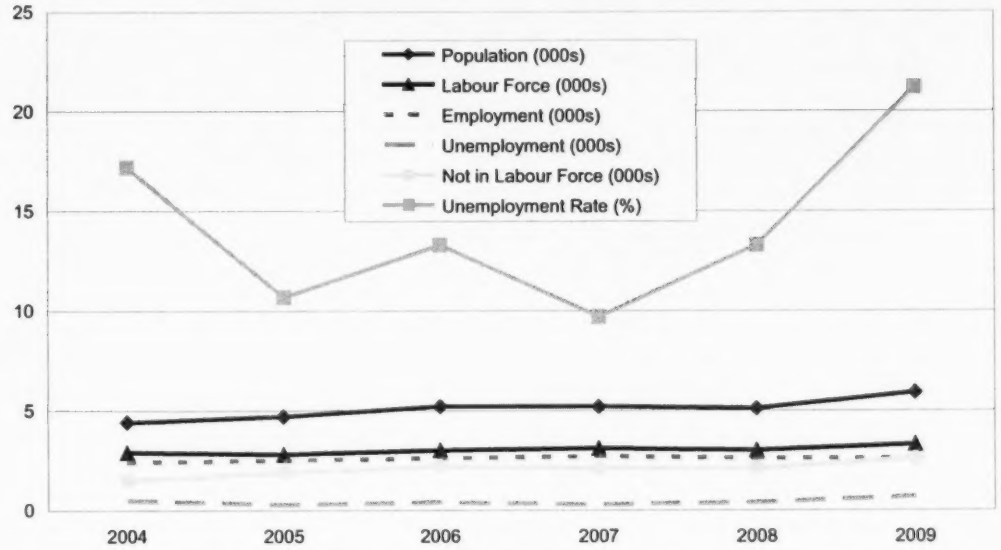
In 2009, of the 6,500 persons who were not in the labour force, 6,100 did not want work or were unavailable and 400 did want work. The reason for not looking for work is asked of those who were not employed and did not search for work, but said they wanted work during reference week. Some of those reasons include illness, personal/family, school, awaiting recall/reply, discouraged (believed no suitable work was available), etc.

Whitehorse Labour Force Characteristics, 2009

		------ Whitehorse ------				------ Rural Yukon ------			
		15 +	15 - 24	25 - 54	55 +	15 +	15 - 24	25 - 54	55 +
Population	**Both Sexes**	**19,800**	**3,800**	**11,000**	**5,100**	**4,400**	**500**	**2,600**	**1,300**
	Males	9,800	2,000	5,100	2,600	2,300	200	1,400	700
	Females	10,000	1,700	5,900	2,400	2,100	300	1,300	600
Labour force	**Both Sexes**	**14,600**	**2,300**	**9,500**	**2,800**	**3,200**	**300**	**2,200**	**700**
	Males	7,300	1,300	4,400	1,600	1,700	..	1,100	400
	Females	7,300	1,000	5,100	1,200	1,500	..	1,100	300
Employment	**Both Sexes**	**13,900**	**2,100**	**9,100**	**2,700**	**2,600**	**200**	**1,800**	**600**
	Males	6,900	1,100	4,200	1,500	1,300	..	900	400
	Females	7,000	900	4,900	1,200	1,300	..	1,000	200
Full-time	**Both Sexes**	**12,000**	**1,500**	**8,200**	**2,200**	**2,200**	..	**1,600**	**500**
	Males	6,200	900	4,000	1,300	1,200	..	800	300
	Females	5,700	600	4,200	900	1,000	..	800	200
Part-time	**Both Sexes**	**1,900**	**500**	**900**	**500**	**400**	..	**300**	..
	Males	600	200	200	200	..	..	..	..
	Females	1,300	300	700	300	300	..	200	..
Unemployment	**Both Sexes**	**700**	**200**	**400**	..	**600**	..	**300**	..
	Males	400	200	200	..	400	..	200	..
	Females	300	0	200	..	200	..	..	..
Not in labour force	**Both Sexes**	**5,200**	**1,500**	**1,500**	**2,300**	**1,200**	**200**	**400**	**600**
	Males	2,500	700	700	1,100	600	..	300	300
	Females	2,800	700	800	1,200	600	200	200	300
Unemployment rate	**Both Sexes**	**4.8**	**8,700**	**4.2**	..	**18.8**	..	**13.6**	..
	Males	5.5	15,400	4.5	..	23.5	..	18.2	..
	Females	4.1	..	3.9	..	13.3	..	..	..
Participation rate	**Both Sexes**	**73.7**	**60.5**	**86.4**	**54.9**	**72.7**	**60.0**	**84.6**	**53.8**
	Males	74.5	65.0	86.3	61.5	73.9	..	78.6	57.1
	Females	73.0	58.8	86.4	50.0	71.4	..	84.6	50.0
Employment rate	**Both Sexes**	**70.2**	**55.3**	**82.7**	**52.9**	**59.1**	**40.0**	**69.2**	**46.2**
	Males	70.4	55.0	82.4	57.7	56.5	..	64.3	57.1
	Females	70.0	52.9	83.1	50.0	61.9	..	76.9	33.3



Aboriginal Labour Force 15+ Characteristics

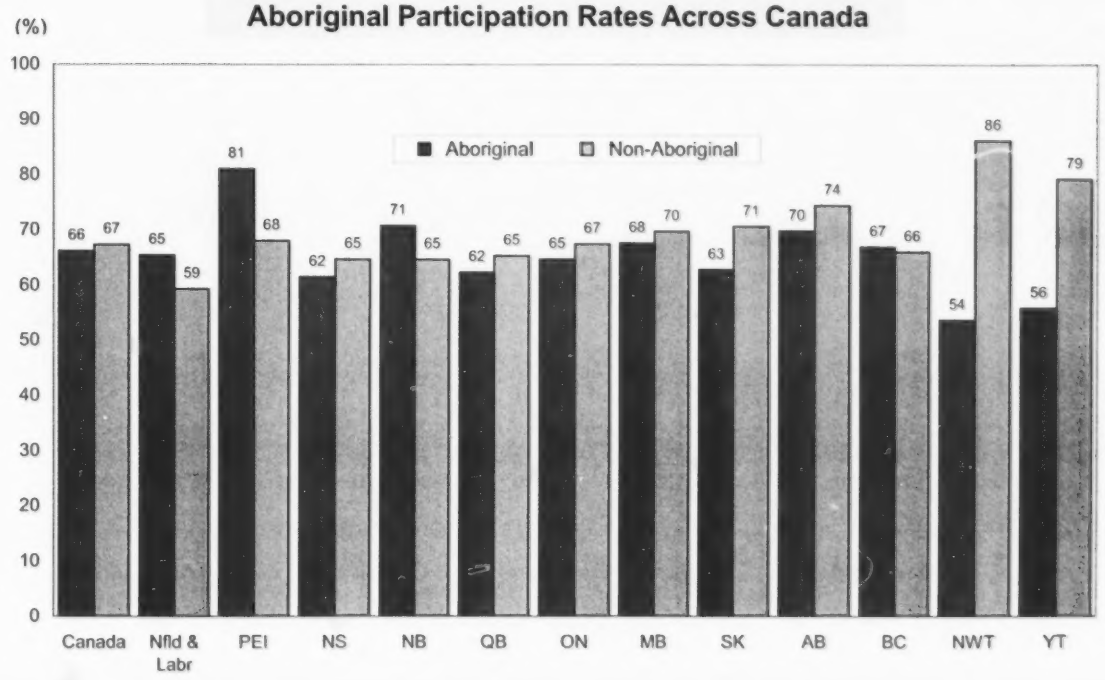


Note: 2004 was the first year Yukon aboriginal data was available from the Labour Force Survey. Aboriginal is self-identified. It is a descriptor used by Statistics Canada which includes First Nation, Métis and Inuit.

	Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal	
	2008	2009	2008	2009
Population	5,100	5,900	18,600	18,300
Labour force	3,000	3,300	14,900	14,500
Employment	2,600	2,600	14,500	13,900
Full-time employment	2,200	2,200	12,300	12,000
Part-time employment	400	300	2,200	2,000
Unemployment	400	700	400	500
Not in labour force	2,100	2,600	3,700	3,900
Unemployment rate	13.3%	21.2%	2.7%	3.4%
Participation rate	58.8%	55.9%	80.1%	79.2%
Employment rate	51.0%	44.1%	78.0%	76.0%

- In 2009, the Labour Force Survey indicated an increase of 800 people, or 15.7%, amongst the aboriginal population aged 15+ in Yukon. The non-aboriginal population aged 15+ showed a percentage decrease of 1.6% compared to 2008.
- The aboriginal labour force increased by 300, or 10.0%, from 2008 to 2009. The non-aboriginal labour force showed a percentage decrease of 2.7% compared to 2008.
- The number of employed aboriginals remained unchanged compared to 2008 at 2,600. The number of non-aboriginal employed showed a percentage decrease of 4.1% compared to 2008.
- Unemployed aboriginals increased from 400 in 2008 to 700 in 2009 which represents a 75.0% increase. Non-aboriginal unemployed increased by 25.0% during the same time period.
- The aboriginal unemployment rate increased 7.9 percentage points between 2008 and 2009, from 13.3% to 21.2%. The non-aboriginal unemployment rate increased 0.7 percentage points comparing 2008 to 2009.
- In 2009, the participation rate amongst aboriginals in Yukon decreased to 55.9%. The non-aboriginal participation rate decreased to 79.2% in 2009.
- The employment rate amongst Yukon aboriginal population aged 15+ was 44.1%, a decrease of 6.9 percentage points from the previous year. The employment rate for Yukon non-aboriginal population decreased 2.0 percentage points over the past year.

- In 2009, of the 2,600 employed Yukon aboriginals, 53.8% were working in the public sector (Federal Government, Government of Yukon, Municipal Governments or First Nation Governments) and 38.5% were working in the private sector. The remaining 7.7% were self-employed. In comparison, non-Aboriginal Yukoners reported 40.3% employment in the public sector, 45.3% in the private sector, and the remaining 14.4% were self-employed.
- In 2009, 80.8% of employed aboriginals were working in the services-producing sector, primarily in public administration, health care and social assistance, trade, and accommodation and food services. 19.2% of employed aboriginals were working in the goods-producing sector, primarily in construction. In comparison, the non-aboriginal employed reported 84.9% working in the services-producing sector and 15.1% in goods-producing industries.
- In 2009, 84.6% of employed aboriginals worked full-time in Yukon, in comparison to 86.3% of non-aboriginals.



Where the numbers come from

Every month Statistics Canada surveyors in each province and territory of Canada interview a representative sample of individuals 15 years of age and older. The surveyors ask these individuals if they were working, or were looking and available for work, during the "reference week" (usually the 3rd week of the month). Individuals are counted as employed if:

- they worked for at least 1 hour during the reference week ("work" includes self-employment).

Individuals are counted as unemployed if:

- they were without work but had looked for work in the past 4 weeks;
- they had been laid off but were not looking for work because they expected to return to their original work;
- they were not looking for work because they had a new job starting within 4 weeks.

If someone is neither employed nor unemployed, they are then defined as not in the labour force and therefore not counted in the unemployment rate. However, they are still considered to be part of the working-age population.

In Yukon the LFS sample is designed to represent approximately 92% of the working-age population (Yukoners 15 years of age and older). Yukoners living in unorganized areas, full-time members of the armed forces and people living in institutions are not represented in the sample.

As a "household-based" survey, the LFS counts individuals as part of the labour force in the province or territory their home is in. Therefore, if an individual is working outside of Yukon, in the NWT for instance, but still has their home in Yukon, they are counted in Yukon's labour force.

For the Labour Force Survey in Yukon, estimates are rounded to the nearest hundred and Statistics Canada suppresses any figure that is below 200 to prevent direct or residual disclosure of identifiable data. This is to ensure the confidentiality of each individual respondent to the survey. In turn, percentages (i.e. employment or unemployment rates) based on suppressed numbers will also be suppressed.

Definitions:

1. Employment

Employed persons are those who, during the reference week, did any work for pay or profit, or had a job and were absent from work.

2. Employment rate

Also referred to as "employment/population ratio," it is the number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. The employment rate for a particular group (for example, women aged 25 years and over) is the number employed in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

3. Unemployment

Unemployed persons are those who, during the reference week, were available for work and were either on temporary layoff, had looked for work in the past four weeks, or had a job to start within the next four weeks.

4. Unemployment rate

The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force. The unemployment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, etc.) is the number unemployed in that group expressed as a percentage of the labour force for that group.

5. Labour force

The labour force is the civilian non-institutional population 15 years of age and over who, during the survey reference week, were employed or unemployed.

6. Not in the labour force

Persons not in the labour force are those who, during the reference week, were unwilling or unable to offer or supply labour services under conditions existing in their labour markets; that is, they were neither employed nor unemployed.

7. Participation rate

The participation rate is the total labour force expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. The participation rate for a particular group (for example, women aged 25 years and over) is the labour force in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

8. Goods-Producing Industries

Goods-Producing Industries (or goods sector, or goods industries): includes agriculture, other primary industries (forestry; fishing and trapping; mines, quarries and oil wells), manufacturing, construction and utilities (electric power, gas and water).

9. Service-Producing Industries

Service-Producing Industries (or service sector, or service industries): includes trade; transportation and warehousing; finance, insurance, real estate and leasing; professional, scientific and technical services; management, administrative and other support; educational services; health care and social assistance; information, culture and recreation; accommodation and food services; other services; and public administration.

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